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AREA AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PUBLICATIONS (No. 17)

AREA DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Victor Roterus, Chief

DEFENSE FACILITIES EXPANSION

A recent release by the Defense Production Administration shows action on applications for Certificates of Necessity by region, state, and certain cities, and by Standard Industrial Code groups, through November 30, 1951. These breakdowns are for total approvals as of that date amounting to 4,882 in number and representing proposed investment in new or expanded facilities of \$11.5 billion, of which \$9.0 billion was for continental United States. Following the moratorium on such applications which ended October 19, an order of priority was established for the treatment of pending applications, and the most urgent category was determined to be machine tools, cutting tools, dies, gauges, jigs and fixtures. The second category in order of priority comprises critical ores such as copper, lead, and zinc ores.

The distribution of approved certificates among those states which received 2 percent or more of the total value approved for continental United States is as follows:

State	Amount approved (proposed investment) thousands of dollars	Percent of grand total
Pennsylvania.....	1,272,345	14.1
Texas.....	1,076,145	11.9
Ohio.....	753,264	8.3
Michigan.....	713,995	7.9
Illinois.....	497,903	5.5
New York.....	467,531	5.2
Indiana.....	443,509	4.9
California.....	438,292	4.8
Louisiana.....	385,712	4.3
Connecticut.....	374,948	4.1
New Jersey.....	192,341	2.1
Washington.....	188,164	2.1
Alabama.....	187,536	2.1
Kentucky.....	176,751	2.0



When a private lending agency is unable to extend the required capital requested by a defense prime or subcontractor without a Federal guarantee, the contractor may have the lending institution apply for the guarantee through the Federal Reserve Bank in his district, which then refers it to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, whence it goes to the delegate agency for action. Under this procedure, authorized in Section 301 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, 776 applications for Federal guarantees have been granted through October 31, 1951, for a total of \$1,219 million in private loans.

Defense Programs: Federal Aids for Facilities Expansion, December 29, 1951, a 24-page booklet published by the Office of Staff Service, Defense Production Administration, Washington 25, D.C. A very limited number of copies are available without charge.

MILITARY PRIME CONTRACT AWARDS BY STATES

The Munitions Board has reported, in separate quarterly releases, breakdowns by state of prime military procurement and construction contracts awarded in continental United States during (1) the fiscal year 1951 and (2) during the 15-month period July 1950 through September 1951, and the 3-month period July 1951 through September 1951. The listing is alphabetical by states, showing total value of contracts and percentage of total, and is broken down also by contracts awarded by Army, Navy, Air Force, and the Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency.

It is pointed out that for the majority of the contracts with manufacturers, this statistical distribution merely reflects the location of the plant where the product will be finally processed and assembled; also that for some contracts with large companies having more than one plant, and for contracts with service, wholesale, or other distribution firms, the location indicated is usually the address of the contractors's main office. As prime contracts only are covered, the report does not reflect the considerable amount of material, component fabrication, and other contract work done outside the states where final assembly or delivery takes place.

Munitions Production Report: Military Prime Contract Awards, By State (1) for the fiscal year 1951 and (2) for July-September 1951, report No. 3B, may both be obtained without charge from the Munitions Board, Pentagon Building, Washington 25, D.C. Such information is regularly released quarterly by the Board.

DESIGNATION OF CRITICAL DEFENSE HOUSING AREAS

The critical defense housing areas which are now being determined (approximately 140 designated to date) make them eligible to receive specially authorized Federal assistance in meeting certain urgent defense housing and community facilities needs.

To assist in the provision of housing needed for defense in such areas, the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act (Public Law 139) provides for suspension of credit restrictions, a more liberal type of FHA mortgage insurance, and direct Federal provision of housing, either temporary or permanent. Grants and loans are available to help in the provision of community facilities in these areas. However, no grant will be made without showing that the project cannot be otherwise provided when needed without an "increased excessive tax burden or excessive increase in the debt limit" of the local agency. No Federal loan will be made without showing that it cannot be obtained from other sources on reasonable terms. No facility will be provided through Federal construction unless the local agency shows inability to provide it with the loan or grant assistance just mentioned. The assurance is given, however, that designation as a critical defense housing area will not restrict that area's participation in defense activities, either with respect to the award of additional contracts or the location of additional defense plants.

These critical areas are designated pursuant to Public Law 139, 82nd Congress, known as the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act, which is designed to bring Federal assistance to bear directly on housing and community facilities needs of the greatest defense urgency. The Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951 (Public Law 96, 82nd Congress) provide that, to prevent excessive increases in rents resulting from housing shortages caused by expanding defense activities, the Federal Government may under certain conditions impose rent controls on housing in critical defense housing areas.

Both of these laws require, as a basis for determination of a critical housing area, a showing that the activities of a new or expanded defense installation in the area requires substantial in-migration of defense workers or military personnel. In addition,

Public Law 139 requires showing that a substantial shortage of housing for such workers or personnel exists or impends which would impede these defense activities. For rent control purposes Public Law 96 requires a finding that such a housing shortage has resulted or threatens to result in excessive rent increases.

The administrative procedures whereby critical housing areas are determined are described in a release by the Defense Production Administration. The Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Federal Security Agency have announced jointly that instructions for submitting information regarding community facilities and services, as well as application forms for Federal assistance under Public Law 139 are now available to local agencies in the HHFA and FSA regional offices. A summary of the housing programmed for approximately 120 critical housing areas is available from HHFA.

"Critical Defense Housing Areas: An Explanation of How They are Determined and Certified," a 4-page leaflet, is available from the Advisory Committee on Defense Areas, Defense Production Administration, Washington 25, D.C.

Copies of the *Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act (Public Law 139, 82nd Congress)* and of the *Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951 (Public Law 96, 82nd Congress)* may be obtained from the U.S. Senate Document Room, Washington 25, D.C.

"Summary of Housing Programmed in Critical Defense Housing Areas Pursuant to Certification under Public Law 139," Dec. 1, 1951, 11 pp., may be obtained without charge from the Information Division, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington 25, D.C.

"Information for Communities Concerning Construction of Community Facilities under the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951," available from the Information Division, Housing and Home Finance Agency or the Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D.C., or from their field offices. 6 pp.

MANPOWER AND DEFENSE

An excellent summary picture of manpower development during the current period is recorded by a report recently issued by the Department of Labor. It discusses progress in building the three basic elements of the defense program: (1) the Armed Forces, (2) defense output, and (3) productive power.

Manpower and Partial Mobilization, published by the Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D.C. September 1951. 55 pp. No charge.

V-LOANS FOR DEFENSE PRODUCTION

A helpful description of the so-called V-Loan program and the procedure for obtaining such loans is now available. These loans are part of the Government lending program to expedite the production of material and services required for the national defense, and may be guaranteed by designated agencies engaged in defense procurement. They are generally made for the purpose of providing working capital to carry out defense prime contracts or sub-contracts and differ from other types of Government guaranteed loans in that they are made solely by private banks and financial institutions. Guarantees may be for 50 percent or more, but a full guarantee is granted only in extraordinary cases where the borrower's products are essential to national defense, and other means of financing are not available.

Defense Production Aid #17: V-Loans for Defense Production is available without charge from the Office of Small Business, National Production Authority, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C. October 1951. 3 pp.

Other methods of production financing are discussed in *Defense Production Aid #10: Defense Production Loans for Small Business*, which may be obtained from the same source.

WALSH-HEALEY ACT AND DEFENSE CONTRACTS

A bulletin has been prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor for the purpose of alerting manufacturers and suppliers to salient provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, as many firms which have never before sought Government work are submitting their bids in the present emergency. In most cases Government supply contractors will be affected by this Act, which applies, generally, to all contracts in excess of \$10,000 let by the Government for "materials, supplies, articles, or equipment."

Effective last June the Secretary of Labor moderated the Act so as to permit contracts to be awarded directly to production pools formed by small manufacturers who want to utilize their collective facilities for defense production. The bulletin presents a

summary of some of the Act's major provisions, with attention directed in some cases to how they differ from corresponding Fair Labor Standards Act requirements.

"How the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act Affects Government Supply Contractors," by Wm. R. McComb, Administrator, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, U.S. Department of Labor, is available as *Business Information Service Defense Production Aid No. 15* from the Division of Printing Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C. September 1951. 3 pp. No charge.

WHERE WE STAND IN DEFENSE MOBILIZATION PROGRAM

The progress made in the defense mobilization program over the year which has passed since the President proclaimed the existence of a national emergency are termed "tremendous" in the report to the President made by the Director of Defense Mobilization for the last quarter of 1951. During the year more than 1 million men and women were added to our Armed Forces; the rate of approximately \$2 billion a month in military deliveries and construction, or more than three times the rate of a year ago, was reached; \$45 billion were obligated for procurement and construction, bringing the cumulative obligations to \$63 billion; our annual industrial capacity was increased by 4 million ingot tons of steel, 75,000 tons of aluminum, and over 7 million kilowatts of electric power; and the foundation was laid for a much greater expansion in 1952 of both military production and basic industry. This is described as part of a 3- or 4-year program, for the decision to produce weapons of the most advanced design means that they will be produced over an extended period which will allow for provision of the necessary facilities and the specific "know-how."

It is announced that the period of the severest pinch in the allocation of critical materials and consumer goods has arrived and will continue into 1953. It is pointed out, however, that the opportunities in our economy for substituting plentiful materials, including certain kinds of steel, for scarce materials are almost unlimited. The subjects covered in this report include the expansion of military production and the basic economy, the impact of material shortages, meeting transportation needs, providing manpower for defense, meeting the inflation challenge, building the collective strength of the free world, minimizing the effects of enemy attack, and mobilization for defense in the year ahead.

The Battle for Production, Fourth Quarterly Report to the President by the Director of Defense Mobilization, January 1, 1952, is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 52 pp. 35 cents.

GUIDE FOR INDUSTRIAL AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Anyone concerned with the planning or construction of industrial or resource development projects will find highly interesting and directly useful as a day-to-day reference book on related problems a 1950 United Nations compilation of lectures by American and foreign experts in this field. For the government planner and administrator of industrial and resource development projects, such chapters in Book I as Organization and Administration, Appraising Costs and Benefits of Development Projects, and Methods of Economic Forecasting, are perhaps of chief interest and usefulness. Book II deals with specific projects and problems in certain foreign areas. Beyond the utility of these lectures in the daily planning and administrative task, the reports provide a much needed picture of the total problem and challenge involved in resource and development planning. This 2-volume work constitutes a handbook of information and background which would be a part of every complete library on resource development problems.

Formulation and Economic Appraisal of Development Projects, a 2-volume United Nations publication. Book I, Major Course Lectures Delivered at the Asian Center on Agricultural and Allied Projects, Lahore, Pakistan, Oct.-Dec. 1950, 473 pp. \$3.00; Book II, Lectures on Special Problems Delivered at the Asian Center on Agricultural and Allied Projects, Oct.-Dec. 1950, 308 pp. \$2.50. Sold by International Document Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y.

EXPANSIONS ACCOMPANYING NEW STEEL PLANT

The expansions in a steel-using industry which accompany the erection and operation of a new steel plant are indicated in a recent study describing the experience of Utah. During the 1940-50 decade which has elapsed since the planning and erection and initial operation of the Geneva steel plant, the following growth in the steel-using industry of that State is reported:

	1940	1950	Percent increase
Number of steel-using companies.....	37	57	54
Average number total employees.....	1,500	3,200	113
Annual sales volume, dollars.....	18,500,000	50,100,000	171
Annual steel consumption, net tons.....	66,000	228,000	245
Plant and equipment valuation.....	9,600,000	25,800,000	169

The Steel Fabricating and Steel-Using Industries of Utah is published and sold by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, College of Business, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. September 1951. 122 pp. \$1.

WATER AND INDUSTRIAL LOCATION

Water supply problems in principal industrial areas are reviewed in the first bulletin to be issued as an activity of the Industrial Council sponsored by the Urban Land Institute in conjunction with the Society of Industrial Realtors and the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Features of this publication include maps of the United States which indicate specific water supply problems in the most important industrial areas; amount of water used daily for municipal supply and for industrial supply from private sources; ground water areas; and ground water use in metropolitan areas in 1945. An appendix presents a summary of water conditions in the various states and important industrial areas, and a directory of sources of local water data by states.

Urban Land Institute Technical Bulletin No. 17: Water for Industry, may be obtained from the Urban Land Institute, 1737 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. November 1951. 32 pp. \$5.

SEATTLE DATA FOR INDUSTRIAL DISPERSION

The City of Seattle Planning Commission and the King County Planning Commission have made final measurements of the 1950 land area and population density of Seattle Census tracts, an action related to application of the national industrial dispersion policy with reference to densely populated areas.

Area in square miles was measured by planimeter from large-scale maps of the Seattle Metropolitan Area. Both gross area and net area (total less certain categories of non-residential land) were computed and the final 1950 U.S. Census population counts were used in computing tract densities.

"Land Area and Population Density of the Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area, By Census Tracts: April 1, 1950," Current Planning Research No. 7, a 10-page processed report issued by the Seattle City Planning Commission, 503 County-City Building, Seattle 4, Washington.

INDUSTRIAL SITES GUIDE

A recently released industrial locations guide for the San Francisco Bay Area affords a convenient summarization of such basic information as rail, highway and commuting facilities, tax rates, labor supply, wage rates, availability of utility services, water supply and costs, sub-soil quality, insurance rates, land values, population, topography, and deep water facilities. A large map folded into the pocket at the back of the book facilitates comparison of various sections of this area. Maps in color accompany the text discussion of most of the subjects.

A Guide to Industrial Locations in the San Francisco Bay Area is prepared for and sold by the San Francisco Bay Area Council, 130 Montgomery St., San Francisco 4, California. November 1951. 54 pp. \$2.50.

TENNESSEE INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS ACT UPHELD

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has held as constitutional the Industrial Buildings Revenue Bond Act enacted by the 1951 General Assembly of the State (discussed in the November 1951 issue of this Bulletin in connection with the action of Elizabethton, Tennessee, in acquiring land and building and equipping a textile mill for a lessee pursuant to provisions of this Act).

Holly v. City of Elizabethton et al, Supreme Court of Tennessee, Nashville, August 31, 1951, 241 S.W. 2d 1001.

A STATE STUDY OF AN INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL (SALT)

A recent study of the industrial potential of the salt deposits in Kansas offers a good example of the service which may be rendered by such surveys in focusing light on opportunities for area development. The report shows that this State has been endowed with an estimated salt reserve of billions of tons, mostly located at minable depths close to fuel, water and other raw materials, but that less than a million tons of salt are mined in the State annually, and little or none of this is used for chemical production. The study proposes the use of this resource as the foundation for development of a basic chemical industry, and treats in detail the various factors and production methods underlying such an undertaking.

Salt: An Industrial Potential for Kansas, by Arthur E. Inman, is available from the publishers, the University of Kansas Research Foundation, Lawrence, Kansas; or from the sponsors, the Kansas Industrial Development Commission, Topeka, Kansas. 1951. 83 pp.

STATE AND INSTITUTIONAL COLLABORATION IN AREA STUDY

A recent study of the 7-county Terre Haute labor market area is a good example of the research possibilities afforded by cooperation between institutions of a state and its economic development organization. The Indiana Economic Council carefully allocated its very limited financial assistance funds among two universities of the State. In turn, the heads of the university departments and their staffs related the projects to their policies and plans, and selected suitable graduate students who could utilize the research results for theses or other credit. As earlier studies had shown a long-standing labor surplus in Terre Haute, that area was chosen for this initial report, which give a careful and well-presented description of the area's physical geography and its significance, economic development and population growth, water resources and agriculture. It is proposed in later studies to deal with other aspects of the area's economy.

Economic Survey of the Terre Haute Area, Part I, Bulletin No. 14, is published by the Indiana Economic Council, 140 North Senate Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana. July 1951. 70 pp.

FIRST COMPLETE PERSONAL INCOME ESTIMATES FOR N.Y. COUNTIES

The first complete breakdown of estimated income payments to individuals for New York counties has appeared in the new statistical series for the years 1948, 1949, and 1950. This information has been prepared as a partial answer to the persistent and growing demand for economic information on counties and other subdivisions of the State.

The method used and discussed in these studies can be described as one of allocating among the counties, by use of appropriate indicators, the income payments for the State as a whole as estimated by the National Income Division of the U.S. Department of Commerce. However, in cases where the indicators used represented almost complete coverage, the method may be better described as one of building up county totals from available data and then adjusting them to agree with the state-wide estimates. The report states that while the county estimates have admitted weaknesses, they are the best available for the State and have wide acceptance and use.

Total income and income by type and source are estimated on a "where earned" basis except in the case of income from dividends and interest, which is allocated on the basis of the residence of the recipient. For the two areas where the commutation problem is greatest—the New York Metropolitan Area and the Albany District, per capita income has been based on county of residence.

"Income Payments to Individuals in New York State Counties," an 8-page article giving 1948 and 1949 county income estimates, appears in the August 1951 issue of the *New York State Commerce Review*, 112 State St., Albany 7, New York. "Income Payments in 1950" is a 4-page article in the November 1951 issue of the same publication, which is without charge.

COMPARATIVE IMPACT OF STATE AND LOCAL CORPORATE TAXES STUDIED

Areas concerned with the relative level of state and local taxes and their effect on industry will be interested in the methodology employed in a study made during the past year by the Massachusetts Special Commission on Taxation. This study was devoted exclusively to a comparison of state and local taxes paid by manufacturing corporations, for the latter are, for the most part, engaged in interstate competition, and the effect of such taxes may influence their competitive position. The Commission contacted a large number of such companies with a view to their possible participation in the study, and from the volunteers it selected twenty as a representative cross section of the State's

industrial base. Seven states (Pennsylvania, Indiana, New York, North Carolina, Connecticut, New Jersey and Michigan) were chosen for comparison. Cities were selected in each of these seven states which reflected conditions comparable in many respects to those found in Massachusetts.

Report of the Special Commission on Taxation, Part IV, The Comparative Impact of Corporate Taxes in Massachusetts, House Document No. 2611, June 1951, House of Representatives, State House, Boston, Massachusetts. 86 pp.

"The Comparative Tax Study as a Guide for Corporate Tax Policy: A Massachusetts Experience," by Joseph P. Healey, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Special Commission on Taxation, an article appearing in the December 1951 issue of the *Monthly Review* published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Boston, Massachusetts. Both the Commission report and this article discuss limitations of the data and conclusions.

CLEVELAND'S DIAGNOSIS AND REMEDY FOR PARKING HEADACHE

All cities concerned with downtown parking problems should find helpful and suggestive a recent study by the Cleveland City Planning Commission. That city's traffic "headache" is a critical area of 34 blocks which was visited in the course of a single day by 38,177 motor vehicles, or 130 miles of cars with an average space of 18 feet each. The problem was analyzed in terms of the percentage distribution of parkers by type (business 37 percent, work 30 percent, shopping 16 percent, etc.) and according to long-time and short-time parkers (63 and 37 percent, respectively). It was realized that there was no possibility of providing close-in spaces for all parkers, for even if they could be supplied, the resulting evening traffic jam would be intolerable.

Among the remedies cited is the Inner Belt Freeway, now about to be constructed, and its system of new parking lots, all of which will benefit most the long-time parker (more than 4 hours). This belt will loop south around the downtown area and will connect with all main traffic arteries and all future freeways into the city. For the benefit of the short-time parker a higher-than-ordinary scale of parking fees, increasing with parking time, is proposed as a means of inducing long-time parkers to leave their cars elsewhere and thus keep more of the present spaces open. In addition detailed recommendations are made as to the amount and location of additional parking spaces required to relieve the downtown congestion.

Our Downtown Parking Headache and How We Can Cure It, a preliminary report published by the Cleveland City Planning Commission, Cleveland, Ohio. October 1951. 12 pp.

CENSUS CHANGES

The 1953 Census will cover at the same time the Census of Manufactures (last covered for 1947), the Census of Mineral Industries (not taken since 1939), and the Census of Business (last taken for 1948). A Census of Construction, last taken for 1939, is authorized, but is not required under the new legislation.

A number of changes have been made in order to reduce the cost of the Census Bureau's Monthly Trade Reports Program. The report for August 1951 marked the substitution of a single Monthly Retail Trade Report for the former nine regional reports and one United States summary report. This consolidated report includes tables showing the percentage change in sales of large retail stores by kind of business, for the United States and for selected areas, also a table showing the percentage change in sales for large retail stores in selected cities and areas. In each instance the percentage changes apply to the month of the report as compared with the preceding month and the same month a year ago. The principal eliminations are data for the year to date compared with the same period a year ago, and separate data by kind of business for large cities and their respective areas.

STATE REPORTS 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

Separate state reports, presenting data from the 1950 Census of population which will eventually appear as chapters in Volume I, have been issued to date for the following:

Arizona	Idaho	Montana	North Dakota	Vermont
Arkansas	Iowa	Nebraska	Oklahoma	Virginia
California	Kansas	Nevada	Rhode Island	West Virginia
Connecticut	Maine	New Hampshire	South Carolina	Wisconsin
Delaware	Maryland	New Mexico	South Dakota	Wyoming
District of Columbia	Minnesota	North Carolina	Utah	

These releases, known as Series A Bulletins (Number of Inhabitants), will supersede preliminary reports based on the field counts which were issued in late 1950, and also the Series PC-8 Advance Reports on Final Population Counts.

These Series A Bulletins range in price from 15 to 30 cents each. They may be obtained from field offices of the U.S. Department of Commerce or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

GUIDE TO CENSUS DATA ON SMALL AREAS

A key to published and tabulated data for small areas has been designed to serve as a guide to the large volume of information based on the 1950 Censuses of Population and Housing. It presents in tabular form, for particular types of localities and for specific subjects, both the amount of detail tabulated and the published portion thereof. Thus the great amount of tabulated but unpublished data are identified simultaneously with the published material. Among the "small areas" covered are: standard metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, urban places of 10,000 or more, urban places of 2,500 to 10,000, counties, places of 1,000 to 2,500, rural-nonfarm portions of counties, rural-farm portions of counties, minor civil divisions, Census tracts, wards in untraced cities of 50,000 or more, and blocks in cities of 50,000 or more.

Key to Published and Tabulated Data for Small Areas, published by the Population and Housing Division, Bureau of the Census, is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1951. 50 pp. 30 cents.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY TRENDS

Output per man-hour in the United States between 1949 and 1950 rose in 27 of 29 manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries for which statistics are currently available, and for 19 of these industries was the highest on record, according to a recent study. Industries included in this report do not constitute a representative sample of the entire economy or of manufacturing, as important manufacturing industries such as automobiles, lumber and furniture products, tires and tubes, basic steel, transportation equipment, textile mill products, and petroleum are not included.

Productivity Trends in Selected Industries: Indexes Through 1950, Bulletin No. 1046, published by the U.S. Department of Labor, is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1951. 83 pp. 45 cents.

HISTORICAL DATA SUPPLEMENTING CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS

Those concerned with research on a national basis will welcome the recently published statistical handbook giving historical data and description of sources and scope of the 2600 different series which are covered currently in the monthly *Survey of Current Business*. This supplement gives monthly data from January 1947 through December 1950, and annual averages of monthly data from 1935 through 1950. Earlier data will be found in previous supplements, which appear at two-year intervals.

Business Statistics, 1951 Edition: A Supplement to the Survey of Current Business, prepared by the Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce, is sold by the Superintendent of Public Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1951. 309 pp. \$1.50.

HANDBOOK ON REGIONAL TRENDS

A helpful reference on regional trend data covers the following: income payments to individuals, total and per capita, by regions; relative importance of major industries in the economy of the various regions; population trends; regional distribution of cash receipts from marketings of major groups of farm products; average value added by manufacture per production worker, by region and industry; average annual production worker wages in manufacture, by wage groups and by region; and regional studies of retail sales. The publication is profusely illustrated.

Regional Trend in the United States Economy, Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce, is sold by the Superintendent of Public Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1951. 121 pp. \$1.

MINERALS YEARBOOK

The Minerals Yearbook, now out for 1949, is a useful compilation of data on production, distribution and consumption of mineral commodities in the United States and abroad.

Minerals Yearbook, 1949, published by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. \$4.50.

REGIONAL DATA GIVEN IN NEW STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

The 1951 Statistical Abstract of the United States, recently published, presents a great deal of data, by region and state, essential to those concerned with area problems, in addition to national summaries. This work is designed to serve as a convenient reference volume for quantitative summary information and also as a guide to various important sources of statistical data. Each statistical table carries a description of source to which the reader may refer if more details are desired. Data from the 1948 Census of Business and preliminary material from the 1950 Census of Housing are included.

Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1951, prepared by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1047 pp. \$3.

DRAINAGE BASIN REPORTS ON WATER POLLUTION

The U.S. Public Health Service has now released nine of its series of state-Federal water pollution reports which will ultimately deal with fifteen major basin areas throughout the country. Drainage basins covered to date are: The Tennessee, North Atlantic, New England, California, Colorado, Lake Erie, Great Basin (portions of California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming), Missouri, and Pacific Northwest. It is expected that reports on the following will be available within a month or so: Ohio, Upper Mississippi, Lower Mississippi, Western Great Lakes, Southeast, and the Western Gulf.

These reports are developed pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Public Law 845, passed by the 80th Congress in June of 1948, which requires the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to cooperate with other Federal agencies, with State and interstate water pollution control agencies, and with municipalities and industries in the preparation or adoption of comprehensive programs for eliminating or reducing the pollution of interstate waters and their tributaries, and improving the sanitary conditions of surface and underground waters.

These reports may be obtained without charge from (1) the State Water Pollution Control Agency of the respective area or (2) the river drainage basin office of the applicable Division of Water Pollution Control, U.S. Public Health Service.

A national summary, *Water Pollution in the United States*, Public Health Service Publication No. 64, mentioned in our previous bulletin, is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1951. 4 pp. 35 cents.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO INDUSTRIAL WATER POLLUTION

In view of the large amount of legislation which has accompanied the growing concern over the pollution of our waterways, it is of interest that a firm of consulting engineers and economists has extracted and published the essential aspects of legislation which relates to water pollution by industrial establishments. An appendix provides a tabulation of the standards of agencies which affect more than one state. The usefulness of this digest as a reference work will be limited by the fact that it does not include interpretations of the laws and regulations by the courts.

Industrial Water Pollution: Survey of Legislation and Regulations, compiled by R. S. Aries & Associates, is sold by Chemonomics, Inc., 400 Madison Ave., New York 17, New York. 1951. 142 pp. \$5.

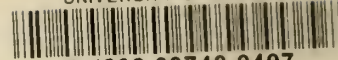
EFFECTS OF DISPOSAL OF CHEMICAL WASTE AT SEA

A study has been made of the chemical and biological effects of continuous dumping of acid waste in the offing of New York Harbor, including studies of the sport fishery of the area and the circulation of water in the New York bight.

A Study of the Disposal of Chemical Waste at Sea: Report of the Committee for Investigation of Waste Disposal, by Alfred C. Redfield and Lionel A. Walford, may be obtained from the National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington 25, D.C. 1951. 52 pp. \$1.

AMERICAN LUMBER INDUSTRY AND FOREST SITUATION

A bibliography listing government and private sources of information on the American lumber industry is available, also publications and an address reappraising the forest



situation in the United States. With the exception of the bibliography, these publications are not new, but they nevertheless represent the latest published information on a national basis.

The American Lumber Industry, a Business Information Service bibliography compiled by the Lumber and Wood Products Division, NPA and revised by Catherine Rippey, may be obtained from the Division of Printing Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C. May 1951. 12 pp. 15 cents.

Forests and National Prosperity: A Reappraisal of the Forest Situation in the United States, Miscellaneous Publication No. 668, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1948. 99 pp. 40 cents. A summary of this publication as well as a booklet *Some Plain Facts about Forests*, Miscellaneous Publication No. 543, revised May 1949, may be obtained without cost from the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

"Public Forest Policy in an Emergency," address by E. C. Crafts, Assistant Chief, U.S. Forest Service, before Society of American Foresters at Biloxi, Miss., Dec. 14, 1951. Available from the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Sterling R. March, Editor
Area Development Division